LATIN GRAMMAR

THE LATIN ALPHABET

Latin does not have silent letters. The Roman pronunciation of the alphabet and the most common diphthongs are as follows:

a	uh	k	k
ā	ah	l	l
ae	eye	m	m
au	ow	n	n
b	b	o	aw
c	k/s	ō	oh
d	d	p	p
e	eh	qu	kw
ē	ay	r	r
f	ef	s	ss
g	g (as in good)	t	t
h	h (as in hotel)	u/v	w
i	ih	x	ks
ī	ee	z	ts
i/j	y		

NUMERALS

	0 nihil	XX	20	viginti
I	1 unus,a,um	XXI	21	viginti unus, a, um
II	2 duo, duae, duo	XXII	22	viginti duo, duae, duo
III	3 tres,tria	XXX	30	triginta
IV	4 quattuor	XXXI	31	triginta unus, a, um
V	5 quinque	XXXII	32	triginta duo, duae, duo
VI	6 sex	XL	40	quadraginta
VII	7 septem	L	50	quinquaginta
VIII	8 octo	LX	60	sexaginta
IX	9 novem	LXX	70	septuaginta
X	10 decem	LXXX	80	octoginta
XI	11 undecim	XC	90	nonaginta
XII	12 duodecim	C	100	centum
XIII	13 tredecim	CC	200	ducenti, ae, a
XIV	14 quattuordecim	CCC	300	trecenti, ae, a
XV	15 quindecim	CCCC	400	quadringenti, ae, a
XVI	16 sedecim	M	1,000	mille
XVII	17 septendecim	MM	2,000	duo milia
XVIII	18 duodeviginti		1,000,000	decies centena milia
XIX	19 undeviginti		2,000,000	viginti centena milia

ORDINALS

1st	primus, a, um
2nd	secundus, a, um
3rd	tertius, a, um
4th	quartus, a, um
5th	quintus, a, um
6th	sextus, a, um
7th	septimus, a, um
8th	octavus, a, um
9th	nonus, a, um
10th	decimus, a, um
11th	undecimus, a, um
20th	vicensimus, a, um
30th	trecensimus, a, um
100th	centensimus, a, um

CAPITALIZATION

Only the first word in a sentence and proper nouns are capitalized. The capitalization can be used to emphasize: Urbs (the city), with a capital letter, means Rome.

CASE SYSTEM

Most Latin words are on a case system. Each of the six cases defines the function of a particular noun, pronoun, or adjective in a sentence. Each case is recognized by its ending.

Nominative:	subject
Genitive:	possession/origin/quality
Dative:	indirect object
Accusative:	direct object
Ablative:	prepositional object
Vocative:	direct address

WORD ORDER

Latin word order allows more freedom than most languages. For example, in English, the following sentence: *Peter hits Paul* cannot change its word order without changing its meaning. The same Latin sentence: *Petrus verberat Paulum* may have the following word order without changing its meaning: *Paulum verberat Petrus*, or even: *Petrus Paulum verberat*.

NOUNS

There are five declensions. A Latin word is identified with its declension by its genitive case. For this reason, a noun is always presented with the nominative and genitive case: rosa, ae; dominus, i.

NOTE: The vocative, except in the second declension, is always the same as the nominative.

First declension (a-decl.), in most cases, is used for feminine nouns.

	Sing.	rosa, rosae (f.) (the rose)	**Plur.**
Nom.	ros**a**		ros**ae**
Gen.	ros**ae**		ros**ārum**
Dat.	ros**ae**		ros**īs**
Acc.	ros**am**		ros**ās**
Abl.	ros**ā**		ros**īs**
Voc.	ros**a**		ros**ae**

Second Declension (o-decl.), in most cases, is used for masculine and neuter nouns.

	Masculine dominus, i (the master) **Sing.**	**Plur.**	**Neuter** templum, i (the temple) **Sing.**	**Plur.**
Nom.	domin**us**	domin**ī**	templ**um**	templ**a**
Gen.	domin**ī**	domin**ōrum**	templ**i**	templ**ōrum**
Dat.	domin**ō**	domin**īs**	templ**o**	templ**īs**
Acc.	domin**um**	domin**os**	templ**um**	templ**a**
Abl.	domin**ō**	domin**īs**	templ**o**	templ**īs**
Voc.	domin**e**	domin**i**	templ**um**	templ**a**

Third Declension (consonant decl.) is used for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns.

	Masculine & Feminine consul, is (m.) (the consul) **Sing.**	**Plur.**	**Neuter** fulgur, is (the thunder) **Sing.**	**Plur.**
Nom.	consul	consul**ēs**	fulgur	fulgur**a**
Gen.	consul**is**	consul**um**	fulgur**is**	fulgur**um**
Dat.	consul**ī**	consul**ibus**	fulgur**i**	fulgur**ibus**
Acc.	consul**em**	consul**ēs**	fulgur	fulgur**a**
Abl.	consul**e**	consul**ibus**	fulgur**e**	fulgur**ibus**

Third Declension (-i stems) is also used for a small but important class of nouns. A thorough grammar should be consulted for rules for this class.

	Masculine & Feminine civis, civis (m) (the citizen) **Sing.**	**Plur.**	**Neuter** mare, maris (the sea) **Sing.**	**Plur.**
Nom.	civ**is**	civ**es**	mar**e**	mar**ia**
Gen.	civ**is**	civ**ium**	mar**is**	mar**ium**
Dat.	civ**ī**	civ**ibus**	mar**ī**	mar**ibus**
Acc.	civ**em**	civ**es**	mar**e**	mar**ia**
Abl.	civ**e**	civ**ibus**	mar**ī**	mar**ibus**

This is the general rule; there are a few exceptions.

Fourth Declension (u-decl.), in most cases, is used for masculine nouns and neuter nouns.

	Masculine exercitus, ūs (the army) **Sing.**	**Plur.**	**Neuter** cornu, ūs (the wing of an army) **Sing.**	**Plur.**
Nom.	exercit**us**	exercit**ūs**	corn**u**	corn**ua**
Gen.	exercit**ūs**	exercit**uum**	corn**ūs**	corn**uum**
Dat.	exercit**uī**	exercit**ibus**	corn**ū**	corn**ibus**
Acc.	exercit**um**	exercit**ūs**	corn**u**	corn**ua**
Abl.	exercit**ū**	exercit**ibus**	corn**ū**	corn**ibus**

Fifth Declension (e-decl.) is mainly used for feminine nouns.

Feminine

	Sing.	res, rei (f.) (the thing)	**Plur.**
Nom.	r**ēs**		r**ēs**
Gen.	r**eī**		r**ērum**
Dat.	r**eī**		r**ēbus**
Acc.	r**em**		r**ēs**
Abl.	r**ē**		r**ēbus**

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

	Sing. (I, me)	**Plur.** (we, us)	**Sing.** (you)	**Plur.** (you)
Nom.	ego	nos	tu	vos
Gen.	meī	nostrum (nostri)	tui	vestrum (vestri)
Dat.	mihi	nobīs	tibi	vobīs
Acc.	mē	nos	tē	vos
Abl.	mē	nobīs	tē	vobīs

In nominative cases, the personal pronouns are only used to emphasize the subject. Most of the time, the personal pronouns are included in the verb form.

Sing.	**Masc.** (he, him)	**Fem.** (she, her)	**Neut.** (it)
Nom.	is	ea	id
Gen.	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	eī	eī	eī
Acc.	eum	eam	id
Abl.	eō	eā	eō

Plur.	**Masc.** (they, them)	**Fem.** (they, them)	**Neut.** (they, them)
Nom.	eī (iī)	eae	ea
Gen.	eorum	earum	eorum
Dat.	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)
Acc.	eos	eas	ea
Abl.	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns have the same terminations as the adjectives of the first and second declensions. They are not used when the owner is obvious.

meus, mea, meum	my, mine
tuus, tua, tuum	your, yours
suus, sua, suum	his, her, its, their, theirs
noster, nostra, nostrum	our, ours
vester, vestra, vestrum	your, yours

Reflexive Pronouns

Their declension is the same as the personal pronoun, except that they have no nominative.

First person:	mei	of myself
Second person:	tui	of yourself, thyself
Third person:	sui	of himself, herself, itself

	Sing.	**Plur.**
Gen.	sui	sui
Dat.	sibi	sibi
Acc.	sē or sese	sē or sese
Abl.	sē or sese	sē or sese

Demonstrative Pronouns

	Sing. (this) **Masc.**	**Fem.**	**Neut.**	**Plur.** (these) **Masc.**	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hoc	hīs	hīs	hīs

	Sing. (that of yours)			Plur. (those of yours)		
	Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**	**Masc.**	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	iste	ista	istud	istī	istae	ista
Gen.	istīus	istīus	istīus	(same terminations as		
Dat.	istī	istī	istī	doct**i, ae, a,** at right)		
Acc.	istum	istam	istud			
Abl.	istō	istā	istō			

	Sing. (that one over there)			Plur. (those ones over there)		
	Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**	**Masc.**	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	ille	illa	illud	(same terminations		
Gen.	illīus	illīus	illīus	as doct**i, ae, a**)		
Dat.	illī	illī	illī			
Acc.	illum	illam	illud			
Abl.	illō	illā	illō			

	Sing. (self)			Plur. (selves)		
	Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**	**Masc.**	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	(same terminations		
Gen.	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	as doct**i, ae, a**)		
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī			
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum			
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō			

Relative Pronouns

In Latin, relative pronouns take their gender and number from the noun to which they refer.

Sing.

	Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	qui (that, who)	quae	quod (which)
Gen.	cuius (whose)	cuius	cuius (of which)
Dat.	cui (to/for whom)	cui	cui (which)
Acc.	quem (whom)	quam	quod (which)
Abl.	quō (whom)	quā	quō (which)

Plur.

	Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quos	quas	quae
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

Interrogative Pronouns

In Latin, interrogative pronouns take their gender and number from the noun to which they refer. Masculine and feminine interrogative pronouns have the same forms.

Sing.

	Masc. & Fem. (who?)	**Neut.** (which?)
Nom.	quis	quid
Gen.	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui	cui
Acc.	quem	quid
Abl.	quō & quā	quo

Plur.

	Masc. & Fem. (who?)	**Neut.** (which?)
Nom.	qui	quae
Gen.	quorum	quorum
Dat.	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quos	quae
Abl.	quibus	quibus

PREPOSITIONS

Latin prepositions are less numerous than in English. They are followed by an accusative or an ablative, never by an infinitive.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

The ablative absolute is a frequent construction in Latin, consisting of a noun and a participle or two nouns in the Ablative Case. It expresses time, manner, cause, or circumstances of the action of the sentence.

Urbe captā, *Romani non desperaverunt.* (**Once Rome was taken,** *the Romans did not despair*.)

ARTICLES

There are no articles in Latin. The context tells you whether to use the definite or the indefinite article in translation.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are divided into two patterns of declension.

First/Second Declension Adjectives:

Sing. (educated)

	Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	doct**us**	doct**a**	doct**um**
Gen.	doct**ī**	doct**ae**	doct**ī**
Dat.	doct**ō**	doct**ae**	doct**ō**
Acc.	doct**um**	doct**am**	doct**um**
Abl.	doct**ō**	doct**ā**	doct**ō**
Voc.	doct**e**	doct**a**	doct**um**

Plur. (educated)

	Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	doct**ī**	doct**ae**	doct**a**
Gen.	doct**ōrum**	doct**ārum**	doct**ōrum**
Dat.	doct**īs**	doct**īs**	doct**īs**
Acc.	doct**ōs**	doct**ās**	doct**ā**
Abl.	doct**īs**	doct**īs**	doct**īs**
Voc.	doct**ī**	doct**ae**	doct**a**

Third Declension Adjectives:

	Sing. (brave)		**Plur.** (brave)	
	Masc/Fem.	**Neut.**	**Masc/Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	fort**is**	fort**e**	fort**ēs**	fort**ia**
Gen.	fort**is**	fort**is**	fort**ium**	fort**ium**
Dat.	fort**ī**	fort**ī**	fort**ibus**	fort**ibus**
Acc.	fort**em**	fort**e**	fort**es**	fort**ia**
Abl.	fort**ī**	fort**ī**	fort**ibus**	fort**ibus**

	Sing. (old)		**Plur.** (old)	
	Masc/Fem.	**Neut.**	**Masc/Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	vet**us**	vet**us**	veter**ēs**	veter**a**
Gen.	veter**is**	veter**is**	veter**um**	veter**um**
Dat.	veter**ī**	veter**ī**	veter**ibus**	veter**ibus**
Acc.	veter**em**	vet**us**	veter**ēs**	veter**a**
Abl.	veter**ī**	veter**ī**	veter**ibus**	veter**ibus**

Demonstrative Adjectives

See Demonstrative pronouns.

Possessive Adjectives

See Possessive pronouns.

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

The comparative form of the adjective is obtained by adding the suffixes -ior or -ius to the stem of the adjective. Example: doctus (wise), doct (stem), doctior (wiser)

	Sing. (wiser)		**Plur.** (wiser)	
	Masc/Fem.	**Neut.**	**Masc/Fem.**	**Neut.**
Nom.	doctior	doctius	doctiores	doctiora
Gen.	doctioris	doctioris	doctiorum	doctiorum
Dat.	doctiori	doctiori	doctioribus	doctioribus
Acc.	doctiorem	doctius	doctiores	doctiora
Abl.	doctiori	doctiori	doctioribus	doctioribus

The superlative is formed by adding the suffixes **-issimus, -issima,** and **-issimum** (the most) to the stem of the adjective. The declension is then similar to doctus, -a, -um. There are many exceptions to this general rule.

INFINITIVE CLAUSE

The infinitive clause is another important feature of the Latin language. Accusativus cum Infinitivo (AcI); the subject of the infinitive clause is always expressed and is in the accusative case. Usually, it can be translated with a that-clause.

Scio **vitam esse brevem.** (*I know* **that life is short**.)

ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed by adding a suffix to the stem of the adjective. The suffix is **ē** for the adjectives of the first /second declension and **-(i)ter** for the adjectives of the third declension, as follows:

1st/2nd declension		**3rd declension**	
doctus	**doctē** (wisely)	fortis	**fortiter** (bravely)
miser	**miserē** (miserably)	vehemens	**vehementer** (violently)
piger	**pigrē** (lazily)	celer	**celeriter** (quickly)

Other adverbs commonly used in Latin:

ubi	where (you are)	**denique**	finally
quo	where (you are going)	**hac**	through here
ante	in front, before	**nunc**	now
post	in back, after	**raro**	rarely
hic	here	**ubique**	everywhere
istic	there	**postridie**	the next day
illic	over there	**semper**	always
istac	through there	**deinde**	then
tum	then	**primum**	at first
alibi	somewhere else	**noctu**	by night
hodie	today	**mox**	soon
heri	yesterday	**vespere**	in the evening
cras	tomorrow	**saepe**	often
interdiu	by day	**tandem**	at last
hinc	from here	**olim**	one day

VERBS

Verbs can be in the active or passive voice:
Active voice: **Puellam amat.** (He loves a young woman.)
Passive voice: **A puellā amatur.** (He is being loved by a young woman.)

Latin has a class of verbs called Deponents that are conjugated only in the passive voice, but must be translated by an active voice form: **Patrem imitor.** (I imitate my father.)

Verb Modes

1. **Indicative**: Expresses actual facts and situations.
2. **Subjunctive**: Expresses actions that are hypothetical, commands, wishes or regrets; also used in indirect discourse.
3. **Imperative**: Expresses orders or commands.
4. **Supine**: Expresses a goal or completes an adjective (*res* **iucunda auditu**, a *thing* **nice to hear**).
5. **Gerund**: Similar to the use of the English gerund (*tempus* **legendi**, **reading** *time*).
6. **Participle**: Verbal forms of many different uses.
7. **Infinitive**: Similar to the use of the English infinitive.

The conditional mode does not exist in Latin.
There are four verb Conjugations: First Conjugation, ending in **-are**. Second Conjugation, ending in **- ēre**; the first vowel **ē** is long. Third Conjugation, ending in **- ĕre**; the first vowel **ĕ** is short. Fourth Conjugation, ending in **-ire**. There is also the third (mixed) conjugation that borrows endings from both the 3rd and the 4th groups.

Irregular Verbs

The verb sum, esse, fui (to be) and its derivatives are irregular verbs and should be learned separately.

possum, posse	to be able to
absum, abesse	to be away
adsum, adesse	to be present
obsum, obesse	to be a hindrance, nuisance
praesum, praeesse	to be in charge of, to be in control of
supersum, superesse	survive
desum, deesse	to lack

INDICATIVE:

Present:	(I am)	sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt
Imperfect:	(I was)	eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant
Future:	(I will be)	ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt
Perfect:	(I have been)	fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt
Pluperfect:	(I had been)	fueram, fueras, fuerat, fueramus, fueratis, fuerant
Future Perfect:	(I will have been)	fuero, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint

SUBJUNCTIVE:

Present:	(I were)	sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint
Imperfect:	(that I were)	essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent
	alternatively:	forem, fores, foret, foremus, foretis, forent
Perfect:	(that I have been)	fuerim, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint
Pluperfect:	(that I had been)	fuissem, fuisses, fuisset, fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent

1st conjugation, active voice: amo, amare, amavi, amatum (to love)

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE	
						Sing: masc/fem.	**neut.**
Present	amo	amem				amans	amans
	amas	ames	amandi	ama	amatum	amantis	amantis
	amat	amet	amando			amanti	amanti
	amamus	amemus	amandum			amantem	amans
	amatis	ametis	amando	amate		amante	amante
	amant	ament			amatu	(or amanti)	(or amanti)
						Present Plur: masc/fem.	**neut.**
Imperfect	amabam	amarem				amantes	amantia
	amabas	amares				amantium	amantium
	amabat	amaret				amantibus	amantibus
	amabamus	amaremus				amantes	amantia
	amabatis	amaretis				amantibus	amantibus
	amabant	amarent					
Future	amabo					amaturus, a, um	
	amabis			amato		(about to love)	
	amabit			amato			
	amabimus						
	amabitis			amatote			
	amabunt			amanto			
Perfect	amavi	amaverim					
	amavisti	amaveris					
	amavit	amaverit					
	amavimus	amaverimus					
	amavistis	amaveritis					
	amaverunt	amaverint					
Pluperfect	amaveram	amavissem					
	amaveras	amavisses					
	amaverat	amavisset					
	amaveramus	amavissemus					
	amaveratis	amavissetis					
	amaverant	amavissent					
Future Perfect	amavero						
	amaveris						
	amaverit						
	amaverimus						
	amaveritis						
	amaverint						

Note: Gerund, supine and present participle conjugations are listed in this order:
Nominative
Genitive
Dative
Accusative
Ablative

1st conjugation, passive voice: amo

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE
Present	amor	amer	(be loved)	
	amaris	ameris	amare	
	amatur	ametur		
	amamur	amemur		
	amamini	amemini	amamini	
	amantur	amentur		
Imperfect	amabar	amarer		
	amabaris	amareris		
	amabatur	amaretur		
	amabamur	amaremur		
	amabamini	amaremini		
	amabantur	amarentur		
Future	amabor			amandus, a, um
	amaberis		amator	(about to be loved)
	amabitur		amator	
	amabimur			
	amabimini			
	amabuntur		amantor	
Perfect	amatus, a, um sum	amatus, a, um sim		amatus, a, um
	amatus, a, um es	amatus, a, um sis		(having been loved)
	amatus, a, um est	amatus, a, um sit		
	amati, ae, a sumus	amati, ae, a simus		
	amati, ae, a estis	amati, ae, a sitis		
	amati, ae, a sunt	amati, ae, a sint		
Pluperfect	amatus, a, um eram	amatus, a, um essem		
	amatus, a, um eras	amatus, a, um esses		
	amatus, a, um erat	amatus, a, um esset		
	amati, ae, a eramus	amati, ae, a essemus		
	amati, ae, a eratis	amati, ae, a essetis		
	amati, ae, a erant	amati, ae, a essent		
Future Perfect	amatus, a, um ero			
	amatus, a, um eris			
	amatus, a, um erit			
	amati, ae, a erimus			
	amati, ae, a eritis			
	amati, ae, a erunt			

2nd conjugation, active voice: moneo, monēre, monui, monitum (to warn)

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE	
						Sing: masc/fem.	**neut.**
Present	moneo	moneam		monitum		monens	monens
	mones	moneas	monendi	mone		monentis	monentis
	monet	moneat	monendo			monenti	monenti
	monemus	moneamus	monendum			monentem	monens
	monetis	moneatis	monendo	monete		monente	monente
	monent	moneant			monitu	(or monenti)	(or monenti)
						Present Plur: masc/fem.	**neut.**
Imperfect	monebam	monerem				monentes	monentia
	monebas	moneres				monentium	monentium
	monebat	moneret				monentibus	monentibus
	monebamus	moneremus				monentes	monentia
	monebatis	moneretis				monentium	monentium
	monebant	monerent					
Perfect	monui	monuerim					
	monuisti	monueris					
	monuit	monuerit					
	monuimus	monuerimus					
	monuistis	monueritis					
	monuerunt	monuerint					
Pluperfect	monueram	monuissem					
	monueras	monuisses					
	monuerat	monuisset					
	monueramus	monuissemus					
	monueratis	monuissetis					
	monuerant	monuissent					
Future Perfect	monuero						
	monueris						
	monuerit						
	monuerimus						
	monueritis						
	monuerint						

Note: Gerund, supine and present participle conjugations are listed in this order:
Nominative
Genitive
Dative
Accusative
Ablative

2nd conjugation, passive voice: moneo

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE
Present	moneor	monear		
	moneris	monearis	monere	
	monetur	moneatur		
	monemur	moneamur		
	monemini	moneamini	monemini	
	monentur	moneantur		
Imperfect	monebar	monerer		
	monebaris	monereris		
	monebatur	moneretur		
	monebamur	moneremur		
	monebamini	moneremini		
	monebantur	monerentur		
Future	monebor			monendus, a, um
	moneberis		monetor	(about to be warned)
	monebitur		monetor	
	monebimur			
	monebimini			
	monebuntur		monentor	
Perfect	monitus, a, um sum	monitus, a, um sim		monitus, a, um
	monitus, a, um es	monitus, a, um sis		
	monitus, a, um est	monitus, a, um sit		
	moniti, ae, a sumus	moniti, ae, a simus		
	moniti, ae, a estis	moniti, ae, a sitis		
	moniti, ae, a sunt	moniti, ae, a sint		
Pluperfect	monitus, a, um eram	monitus, a, um essem		
	monitus, a, um eras	monitus, a, um esses		
	monitus, a, um erat	monitus, a, um esset		
	moniti, ae, a eramus	moniti, ae, a essemus		
	moniti, ae, a eratis	moniti, ae, a essetis		
	moniti, ae, a erant	moniti, ae, a essent		
Future Perfect	monitus, a, um ero			
	monitus, a, um eris			
	monitus, a, um erit			
	moniti, ae, a erimus			
	moniti, ae, a eritis			
	moniti, ae, a erunt			

3rd conjugation, active voice: lego, legere, legi, lectum (to read)

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE	
						Sing: masc/fem.	**neut.**
Present	lego	legam				legens	legens
	legis	legas	legendi	lege	lectum	legentis	legentis
	legit	legat	legendo			legenti	legenti
	legimus	legamus	legendum			legentem	legens
	legitis	legatis	legendo	legite		legente	legente
	legunt	legant			lectu	(or legenti)	(or legenti)
						Present Plur: masc/fem.	**neut.**
Imperfect	legebam	legerem				legentes	legentia
	legebas	legeres				legentium	legentium
	legebat	legeret				legentibus	legentibus
	legebamus	legeremus				legentes	legentia
	legebatis	legeretis				legentibus	legentibus
	legebant	legerent					
Future	legam					lecturus, a, um	
	leges			legito		(about to read)	
	leget			legito			
	legemus						
	legetis			legitote			
	legent			legunto			
Perfect	legi	legerim					
	legisti	legeris					
	legit	legerit					
	legimus	legerimus					
	legistis	legeritis					
	legerunt	legerint					
Pluperfect	legeram	legissem					
	legeras	legisses					
	legerat	legisset					
	legeramus	legissemus					
	legeratis	legissetis					
	legerant	legissent					
Future Perfect	legero						
	legeris						
	legerit						
	legerimus						
	legeritis						
	legerint						

Note: Gerund, supine and present participle conjugations are listed in this order:
Nominative
Genitive
Dative
Accusative
Ablative

3rd conjugation, passive voice: lego

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE
Present	legor	legar		
	legeris	legaris	legere	
	legitur	legatur		
	legimur	legamur		
	legimini	legamini	legemini	
	leguntur	legantur		
Imperfect	legebar	legerer		
	legebaris	legereris		
	legebatur	legeretur		
	legebamur	legeremur		
	legebamini	legeremini		
	legebantur	legerentur		
Future	legar			legendus, a, um
	legeris		legitor	(about to be read)
	legetur		legitor	
	legemur			
	legemini			
	legentur		leguntor	
Perfect	lectus, a, um sum	lectus, a, um sim		lectus, a, um
	lectus, a, um es	lectus, a, um sis		
	lectus, a, um est	lectus, a, um sit		
	lecti, ae, a sumus	lecti, ae, a simus		
	lecti, ae, a estis	lecti, ae, a sitis		
	lecti, ae, a sunt	lecti, ae, a sint		
Pluperfect	lectus, a, um eram	lectus, a, um essem		
	lectus, a, um eras	lectus, a, um esses		
	lectus, a, um erat	lectus, a, um esset		
	lecti, ae, a eramus	lecti, ae, a essemus		
	lecti, ae, a eratis	lecti, ae, a essetis		
	lecti, ae, a erant	lecti, ae, a essent		
Future Perfect	lectus, a, um ero			
	lectus, a, um eris			
	lectus, a, um erit			
	lecti, ae, a erimus			
	lecti, ae, a eritis			
	lecti, ae, a erunt			

3rd conjugation (mixed), -i stem, active voice: capio, capere, cepi, captum (to take)

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE
Present	capio capis capit capimus capitis capiunt	capiam capias capiat capiamus capiatis capiant	capiendi capiendo capiendum capiendo	cape capite	captum captu	**Sing: masc/fem. neut.** capiens / capiens capientis / capientis capienti / capienti capientem / capiens capiente / capiente (or capienti) / (or capienti)
Imperfect	capiebam capiebas capiebat capiebamus capiebatis capiebant	caperem caperes caperet caperemus caperetis caperent				**Present Plur: masc/fem. neut.** capientes / capientia capientium / capientium capientibus / capientibus capientes / capientia capientibus / capientibus
Future	capiam capies capiet capiemus capietis capient			capito capito capitote capiunto		capturus, a, um (about to take)
Perfect	cepi cepisti cepit cepimus cepistis ceperunt	ceperim ceperis ceperit ceperimus ceperitis ceperint				
Pluperfect	ceperam ceperas ceperat ceperamus ceperatis ceperant	cepissem cepisses cepisset cepissemus cepissetis cepissent				
Future Perfect	cepero ceperis ceperit ceperimus ceperitis ceperint					

3rd conjugation (mixed), -i stem, passive voice: capio

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE
Present	capior caperis capitur capimur capimini capiuntur	capiar capiaris capiatur capiamur capiamini capiantur	capere capimini	
Imperfect	capiebar capiebaris capiebatur capiebamur capiebamini capiebantur	caperer capereris caperetur caperemur caperemini caperentur		
Future	capiar capieris capietur capiemur capiemini capientur		capitor capitor capiuntor	capiendus, a, um (about to be taken)
Perfect	captus, a, um sum captus, a, um es captus, a, um est capti, ae, a sumus capti, ae, a estis capti, ae, a sunt	captus, a, um sim captus, a, um sis captus, a, um sit capti, ae, a simus capti, ae, a sitis capti, ae, a sint		captus, a, um
Pluperfect	captus, a, um eram captus, a, um eras captus, a, um erat capti, ae, a eramus capti, ae, a eratis capti, ae, a erant	captus, a, um essem captus, a, um esses captus, a, um esset capti, ae, a essemus capti, ae, a essetis capti, ae, a essent		
Future Perfect	captus, a, um ero captus, a, um eris captus, a, um erit capti, ae, a erimus capti, ae, a eritis capti, ae, a erunt			

4th conjugation, active voice: audio, audire, audivi, auditum (to hear)

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE
Present	audio audis audit audimus auditis audiunt	audiam audias audiat audiamus audiatis audiant	audiendi audiendo audiendum audiendo	audi audite	auditum auditu	**Sing: masc/fem. neut.** audiens / audiens audientis / audientis audienti / audienti audientem / audiens audiente / audiente (or audienti) / (or audienti)
Imperfect	audiebam audiebas audiebat audiebamus audiebatis audiebant	audirem audires audiret audiremus audiretis audirent				**Present Plur: masc/fem. neut.** audientes / audientia audientium / audientium audientibus / audientibus audientes / audientia audientibus / audientibus
Future	audiam audies audiet audiemus audietis audient			audito audito auditote audiunto		auditurus, a, um (about to hear)
Perfect	audivi audivisti audivit audivimus audivistis audiverunt	audiverim audiveris audiverit audiverimus audiveritis audiverint				
Pluperfect	audiveram audiveras audiverat audiveramus audiveratis audiverant	audivissem audivisses audivisset audivissemus audivissetis audivissent				
Future Perfect	audivero audiveris audiverit audiverimus audiveritis audiverint					

4th conjugation, passive voice: audio

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE
Present	audior audiris auditur audimur audimini audiuntur	audiar audiaris audiatur audiamur audiamini audiantur	audire audimini	
Imperfect	audiebar audiebaris audiebatur audiebamur audiebamini audiebantur	audirer audireris audiretur audiremur audiremini audirentur		
Future	audiar audieris audietur audiemur audiemini audientur		auditor auditor audiuntor	audiendus, a, um (about to be heard)
Perfect	auditus, a, um sum auditus, a, um es auditus, a, um est auditi, ae, a sumus auditi, ae, a estis auditi, ae, a sunt	auditus, a, um sim auditus, a, um sis auditus, a, um sit auditi, ae, a simus auditi, ae, a sitis auditi, ae, a sint		auditus, a, um
Pluperfect	auditus, a, um eram auditus, a, um eras auditus, a, um erat auditi, ae, a eramus auditi, ae, a eratis auditi, ae, a erant	auditus, a, um essem auditus, a, um esses auditus, a, um esset auditi, ae, a essemus auditi, ae, a essetis auditi, ae, a essent		
Future Perfect	auditus, a, um ero auditus, a, um eris auditus, a, um erit auditi, ae, a erimus auditi, ae, a eritis auditi, ae, a erunt			

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

As of 46 B.C., the Roman calendar has had 365 $^{1}/_{4}$ days. Each given year was usually designated by the names of the consuls in charge.

Ex: M. Tullio et D. Antonio consulibus

When M. Tullius and D. Antonius were Consuls (63 B.C.)

The Months

January	**Januarius**	July	**Quintilis (Quinctilis)**
February	**Februarius**	August	**Sextilis**
March	**Mars**	September	**September**
April	**Aprilis**	October	**October**
May	**Maius**	November	**November**
June	**Junius**	December	**December**

Days of the Month

1st of each month	**kalendae**
5th or 7th of each month	**nonae**
13th or 15th of each month	**idus**

All other days were designated according to the **kalendas**, **nonas** or **idus**.

Ex: Quarto die ante Nonas Januarias.

The fourth day before the nonae of January (January 2nd).